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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/792,071	03/03/2004		William Steidle	WIESNER 3.0-006	4214
7590 10/26/2005				EXAMINER	
EZRA SUTTON, PA				KAVANAUGH, JOHN T	
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Suite 201				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
900 Route 9 North				3728	
Woodbridge, NJ 07095				DATE MAILED: 10/26/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application/Control Number: 10/792071

Art Unit: 3728

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-3 and 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either [US 4899412 (Ganon '412) or US 5012541 (Ganon '541)] in view of US 2004/0148805 (Morris).

Both Ganon patents teach a method of making a slipper including an upper and sole with filler material and being turning of said slipper so as to place the correct outer side on the outside (see col. 3, line 26-30 and col. 4, lines 50-63 of '412; and see claim 9,12 and 19 of '541) as claimed except for a mask attached to the outer surface of the composite upper member. Morris teaches attaching a mask (30, 40) made out of moldable plastic material (paragraph #56) to a shoe including slippers (paragraph #9). It would have been obvious to provide the slipper of Ganon with a mask attached, as taught by Morris, to provide a decorative slipper. Regarding the filler made out of polyester and the mask out of latex, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to make the filler out of polyester and the mask out of latex, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

3. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either [US 4899412 (Ganon '412) or US 5012541 (Ganon '541)] in view of US 2160756 (Schreck).

Both Ganon patents teach a method of making a slipper including an upper and sole with filler material and being turning of said slipper so as to place the correct outer side on the outside (see col. 3, line 26-30 and col. 4, lines 50-63 of '412; and see claim 9,12 and 19 of '541) as claimed except for a mask attached to the outer surface of the composite upper member. Schreck teaches attaching a mask (rabbit's face) to the outer surface of the slipper upper by stitching (48,50). It would have been obvious to provide the slipper of Ganon with a mask attached, as taught by Schreck, to provide a decorative slipper. Regarding the filler made out of polyester and the mask out of latex or other materials listed in claim 4, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to make the filler out of polyester and the mask out of latex or cotton, fur, leather, etc., since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

Conclusion

- 4. Applicant is duly reminded that a complete response must satisfy the requirements of 37 C.F. R. 1.111, including:
- -"The reply must present arguments pointing out the *specific* distinctions believed to render the claims, including any newly presented claims, patentable over any applied references."
- -- "A general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references does not comply with the requirements of this section."

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-Moreover, "The prompt development of a clear issue requires that the replies of the applicant meet the objections to and rejections of the claims. Applicant should also specifically point out the support for any amendments made to the disclosure. See MPEP 2163.06" MPEP 714.02. The "disclosure" includes the <u>claims</u>, the specification and the drawings.

5. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Other useful information can be obtained at the PTO Home Page at www.uspto.gov.

In order to avoid potential delays, Technology Center 3700 is encouraging FAXing of responses to Office Actions directly into the Center at <u>(571) 273-8300</u> (FORMAL FAXES ONLY). Please identify Examiner <u>Ted Kavanaugh</u> of Art Unit <u>3728</u> at the top of your cover sheet.

Any inquiry concerning the MERITS of this examination from the examiner should be directed to Ted Kavanaugh whose telephone number is (571) 272-4556. The examiner can normally be reached from 6AM - 4PM.

Ted Kavanaugh Primary Examiner

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